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WEST POINT

WEST POINT, June 10, 1868.

The important branch of the studies of the first isse known as "ordnance and gunnery" was made a sy the subject of the examination of the graduace that are to be, This course comprises in ordnance the theory and preparation of gunpowder, amon, artillery carriages, projectiles, implements, sachines, small arms, ammunition and military treworks; practical instruction in making masket, ife, pistol, cannon and howlizer cartridges: preparation, cannon and howlizer cartridges: preparation. rife, pistol, cannon and howitzer cartridges; prepa-ration of strape, grape and canister shot, fuses (slow and quick match), port fire, signal rockets, carcasses bails, light balls and incendiary composition; ing shells, shrapnel, shot and grenades; putting up stores for transportation; loading caissons; in determining the pressure on the bore of a gun, the initial velocity of projectiles; in the manner of prov-ing powder and when circumstances will admit of it; the operation of cannon, solid and hollow, casting of projectiles and the usual methods of testing gun metal; and in gunnery, embracing the study of the movements of projectiles, the theory of pointing fire-arins, the different kinds of fires and their effects

The fellowing are the subjects on which each mem ber of the following sections was examined:-

Savage—Manufacture of small arms, Bass—Explosion of guspowder. Payson—Forcing and kinds of small arm projec-

Knight—Exterior form of cannon. Hoxle—Electric-ballistic machine

on.

Marshal—The Armstrong muzzle loader.

SECOND SECTION.

Mackall—Composition of guppower.

Heath—Breaching of works.

Willard—Sea coast carriages.

Gasey—Confederate projectiles.

Fietcher—Guns now in use in the United States

Hamilton—Material for guns.
Morton, A. L.—Casting breech-loaders.
THIRD SECTION.
Morrison, J.C.—Armstrong gun and breech-loading

Joinson-Hotchkiss, Schenkle, Blakely and Par-

projectiles.

Joinson—Hotchkiss, Schenkle, Biakely and Parrott projectiles.
Fechet—Deviation of projectiles.
Hail, C. T.—General subject of fuses.
Denison, D. S.—Manufacture of projectiles.
Barnett—Employment of field artillery.
Danigren—Classification—of fires, direct richochet, reliang, plunging, &c.

FOURTH—SECTION.

Everett—Grape, canister and shrapnel firing.
Howard—Thrusting arms.
Bahl, W. P.—The Parrott gun and projectile.
Deshler—Three inch and light twelve-pounder guns.
Shoemaker—The Danigren and Rodman guns.
Forbush—Employment of field artillery.
Whipple—The altered Springfield musket.

FIFTU SECTION.

Swigert—Iron mortar bed and platform.
Flark—Armstrong muzzle loader and projectile.
Jones—Manufacture of spherical case and sachus.
Rodman—Modes of casting various cannon.
Batchelder—Iron seacoast carriage.
Fowler—Different instruments usedi n pointing guns and mortars and General Paixhan's stock tralipystem.

EXTH SECTION.

SIXTH SECTION. Pope, J. W.—Hale rocket.
Martin—Electric ballistic machines, manner of arranging targets to determine initial velocity.
Broderick—Field, siege and seacoast guns in United

Broderick—Field, siege and seacoast guns in United States service.

Pope, 1.—Spencer and Sharp's carabines.
Ditch—Manufacture of cast iron cannon.
Hoskim—Construction of siege carriages.
Thompson—Method of breaching stone walls.

SEVENTH SECTION.

Coombs—Case shot.
Weeks—Artillery harness.
Russell, F. W.—Rifted gunlock muskets.
Pitzpatrick—Signal rockets.
Marsh—Barman's fuse and field ammunition.
Willey—Field artillery carriages.
The last section, "the immortals," of the class will be examined on this special subject to-morrow, after which "cavalry and tactics" will be taken up by the Board of Examiners.

the Board of Examiners. THE LIGHT PANTASTIC TOE. Now that the career of the first class, as a class,

rapidly drawing to a brilliant close, its member are allowed certain "privileges," of which, to say the least, taey avail themselves with a great degree of avidity; and one of these is visiting the hotel in the evenings and prolonging their visits after the drums beat to quarters. Of course, even a cadet cannot be supposed to be so gifted with conversational powers as to be able comfortably to sit in very agreeable proximity to a blushing maiden of sixteen summers for more) from eight o'clock in the evening until midnight, and the consequence is that after a great amount of small talk ammunition has been wasted, or otherwise as the case may be, everybody in a gray coat and bullet buttons and everybody in a gray coat and bullet buttons and everybody in a skirt and flounces the small side of "fat and forty" seeks to kill time by some more potent means than gossiping. The means that has found the most favor so far is dancing. To be sure there is not so much accommodation in the hotel for anything of the kind as in a city baliroom, but when a cadet wants to dance and a pair of bright eyes are the incentive the dimensions of a room are of very little consequence to him so long as there is space enough to move the fect and make a single whirf, even though chairs do fail and heads are knocked together, or old ladies seated in remote corners do turn up the whites of their cross and say it is very disgraceful. The persent efforts of the dancers in the parlors had the elect the other night of softening "the captain's" heart, and so, after supper, the dishes were carried out, the tables followed the dishes, the walters followed the tables, and, to and behold, the dining room was transformed in the twinkling of an eye from a plain refectory to a baliroom, with moving figures in gay attires and the strains of an orchestra falling agreeably on the ear. Now, there is positively, nothing very remarkable about the walters followed the tables, and, to and behold, the dining room was transformed in the twinkling of an eye from a plain refectory to a baliroom, with moving figures in gay attires and the strains of an orchestra fa the least, they avail themselves with a great degree of avidity; and one of these is visiting the hotel in the

balls and gaudy costumes is not yet, to see a dance studenty formed at short notice in a shall dining room unsmited to show, and most of the ladies to appear in dreases, that cost their hundreds and bedeeked with showy ornaments and with trains that reach half way across the room; all styles to prevail, with very low necks and very high necks, with brilliants to attract the eye, with sleeves that are long and flowing and with no siceves at air? Well, that seems to be part of the "customs of the country" at these dances, if the one alluded to is to be taken as a criterion, and if so small an adair be so fraught with show and what is commonly called "style," what will the grand ball of the season be when the display of sike and satins and the parade of wealth and social standing are expected as appropriate to the occasion. There were at the entertainment given "at short notice" many ladies who do not court the impudent gances of even a shoulder strapper, and who appeared without the extreme gandiness of the "latest fashion." But how they must flave felt out of place! Staid old rellows, who taik but little, but say that little well, called them the belies of the evening. What old fogyism?

THE CAYARTY PRILLS.

A word about the cavalry Grills. That these exercises are very exciting and always draw a crowd of spectators to the riding room or plains, where they are announced to take place, no one can deny, but that there is a little something about their trial could be changed, and for the better, is equally undealable. The cadests are splendid riders. To that fact every one who has ever seen a squadron manocuvred, in which the first class were the horsemen, will bear assuring testimony; but has there ever occurred a drill in the riding fail or on the plain for a long time past in which a cadet has not been injured slightly or seriously? And why? The cause seems very evident. The government at any sacridor feets more safe in life and limb every hour after he has made the sale. These cavairy horses are better known by

ward rush and jumping the riflers could keep their considered foolish to have been have been injured in like manner? Any that it may be able to have been injured in like manner? Any that would have been considered foolish to have fallen, I suppose. This utter disregard for life on the part of the cavalry officers does not, fortunately, obtain at present, and nobody interested is corry that it does not. Candidly, it may be all very well to make therough riders of the students here, but if there be a possibility by which, in the choice of their horses, their lives can be made available. There is one horse here which, in this connection, is worthy of special mention. He is called after the chairman of the Board of Visitors General Franklim. This animal at the drill in the riding hall on Monday night acted about as villanously as though his namesake were not looking at him from a balcony. He rears, plunges, "sidles," rolls, bitea and does a great deal by his bad example to draw more gentle steeds from their paths of rectitude and decorum, and yet he "lives high?" on the best of oats and has never yet "fessed" in an examination when mettle was the subject. In the opinion of many of the "piebes" who have seen him and his trusty companions he ought to be "found" at once and sent home to learn good manners, after which, in all probability, on a recommendation from the Impeachment Committee, he might be allowed to return. Why, seriously, a person can't well imagine what a cavalry drill in the riding hall here really is. Just think of some thirty or forty cadets in a charge, slashing sabres at wooden beads and dring off their pistols at all sorts of immaginable enemies, each horse doing his utmost to kitch some body or some horse behind him, or endeavoring with all his might to set his fore feet on the shoulders of the cadet before him. Every once in a while, he all well of the cadet we have a subject of the cadet of the cadet of the cadet of the cadet of the really as a cadet going head over heels into a far corner of the hall, ten or wently horses jumping over him the

summer season.

General Schriver, the Inspector of the Academy, arrived here from Washington this evening, and General Grant will arrive to-morrow. Visitors are fast alling up the hotels. So are the mosquitoes.

#### SOLDIERS' BUSINESS, MESSENGER AND DE-SPATCH COMPANY.

A Benevolent Institution-Sheddy Revived-Large Salaries to Officers and Small Pay to Men-A Smell Potato "Job"-The Value of a Crippled Soldier-What the Public

From written statements which within a few days have been placed in our hands by responsible par-ties we have been led to the conclusion that the organization known and patronized by business men and others, on purely charitable grounds, as the "Soidlers' Messenger and Despatch Company," is an imposition on the public and a means by which wholly selfish men seek to build up their fortunes at the expense of those who by the hardships of war, while serving their country, have been made physically incapable of earning their living independent of such eleemosynary assistance as a patriotic community may extend to them.

organized, nearly two years ago, the public were in-formed that the purpose of the movers was to give employment to such persons as had served in the ranks of the army during the rebellion, and were in straitened circumstances, or because of permanent injuries were unable to support themselves in the usual industrial walks of life. The press and the

usual industrial walks of life. The press and the people were pieased with the idea, regarding it as every way worthy of support, and while the former urged the claims of the soldiers the latter at once engaged them fully in the line of employment for which it was averred they were best fitted.

Within the past year the usefulness of this Soldiers' bureau to the community has been greatly extended, but instead of inuring to the benefit of the maimed employed in meeting and fully and satisfactorily carrying out the wishes of the community, it has simply added to the incomes of the gentlemen "who run the machine"—and a very pretty as well as profitable contrivance it has turned out for them.

As will be seen, not only are the soldiers employed defrauded in a measure of their earnings, but they are commeiled to purchase their clothing from the

added to the incomes of the gentlemen "who run the machine"—and a very preity as well as profitable contrivance it has turned out for them.

As will be seen, not only are the soldiers employed defrauded in a measure of their earnings, but they are compelled to purchase their clothing from the "company," which charges them several hundred per cent advance on garments that are really not superior in quality of cloth or make to those on sale at the slop-shops. For example, an overcoat that can be had at a retail store for \$5, the beneficent Soldiers' Business Messenger and Despatch Company charge their employes \$9.50, and the same concern, while agreeing to pay each man \$7.50 per week for taking care of certain booths placed in various parts of the city, find it impossible to live unuer salaries less than \$7.500 for the super-intendent, \$5,000 for the president, \$3,500 for the secretary and \$2,400 for an inspector of twenty-two booths. But this is not all. The poor fellows engaged for the booths at as has been stated, \$7.50 have recently experienced a reduction of \$2 per week, the company, in its extreme benevolence, being wholly unable to pay more, exclusive of uniform.

Of course men who had sought "reputation at the cannon's mouth" were not to be thus treated with impunity and struck for higher wages. The veterans, it seems to us, have made out a fair case—one to which we are persanded every right thinking man will subscribe. Their declarations are in substance as follows:—Certain of them contracted with the very charitable "Soldiers' Company" to take charge of the twenty-two booths to inspect which a benevolently inclined gentleman receives the pitable remineration of \$22 a month, and that was altogether too much money to expend upon a cripple and clothe him, and consequently a few days ago an order was promingated by the superintendent, at \$7.500, and signed by the president, at \$4.500 per annum, to "strike" \$2 per week from each man's wages until the amount of \$23 a month, and the cap, valued at \$4.50, an un

	Charge for Uniform,	Store Retail
Overcoat	\$9 50	\$5.0
Coat	5 50	5.0
Pants	3 50	2.0
Vest	2 66	1.0
Cap	1 85	10
Total The writer, comme	\$23 00	\$10.0
with not a little name cidedly the appearant	te:-"The whole	affair has de

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Commercial and Statistical Data from Cen-tral America—Death of Mensieur De Lec-sops, a Noted Prench Financies—The Yellow Fever Unabated at Callae. The steamer Guiding Star, Captain Howes, from Approximated June 3, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

In Central America the cochineal crop promises well, owing to the favorable weather. It ranges in price from \$95 to \$105 per ceroon. Comes growing, which is comparatively a new undertaking in Guatemala, is making rapid strides; nearly four million pounds were shipped during the first quarter of the present year, valued at about \$500,000. The sugar exports during the same period have been about 1.500.000, valued at \$80,000. 1,500,000, valued at \$80,000. COSTA RICA

is grumbling a good deal at the way in which money has been recently squandered by the government in all sorts of foolish schemes. It is not at all improbable that the increasing discontent may finally lead to the recall of Dr. Mariano Montealegre, ex-President, now in Europe, to supplant the present incumbent. Heavy rains had set in, and the roads were becom-ing very bad. The bulk of the coffee crop has been shipped; there yet remain about 5,000 quintais in the interior.

the interior.

GUATEMALA.

The wharf at San José will be finished by the end of June, and is to be opened on the 4th of July. The telegraph is now in full-operation from the capital to Amatilian, and gives great satisfaction. The coolinneal crop is progressing very favorably, owing to the extraordinarily fine weather. Prices range from \$95 to \$160 not corrow.

neal crop is progressing very favorably, ewing to the extraordinarily fine weather. Prices range from #95 to \$105 per ceroon.

Another foolish attack has been made on the Commandante of the Altos by a small party of malcontents from the neighboring State of Cheapas. They were soon routed and quiet restored.

She official returns for the port of San José de Guatemais for the months of January, February and March show the exportations of produce to amount to about \$60,000 during that period, of which the coree amounted to \$3,758,982 ibs., valued at \$450,955, and sugar 1,601,500 lbs., valued at \$80,055.

President Duefias was about to start on an official tour to the departments of Santa Ana and Sensonate. The director of the new iron wharf at Libertad had made a contract with Mr. Sedler to proceed to Europe and bring out artisans to carry on that work; its speedy concusion is looked forward to as certain. The periodicals speak highly of the progress the country is making under the administration of Señor Duefias.

The statistical reports for the six months ending the desire here show that the average the

Duefias.

The statistical reports for the six months ending 31st March last show that the exportations of the products of Salvador from the ports of La Union, theretal and Acajutla amounted during that period to \$2,483,840. During the same period the previous year they amounted to \$2,078,736, showing a difference in favor of the last six months of \$113,104. This is partly due to the increased growth of induce. On the night of the 14th May the mate of the British

On the night of the 14th May the mate of the British brig Hermenia ran off with that vessel, leaving the captain with all the ship's papers on shore. The vessel was on a trading voyage from san Francisco to Mexican and Central American ports.

The British bark Canton, loading sugar at Acajutia for London, got on the rocks on the 14th and now lies on the beach a total wreck.

NICARAGUA

continues to suffer severely from the ravages of yellow fever. The Transit is still a bone of contention there between the government and Minister Dickinson. Señor Aylon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been sent by Nicaragua and Costa Rica as special Commissioner to rome, to arrange church questions with the Pope. President Guzman has returned to the capital after a most satisfactory tour through the provinces.

A grand banquet was given to General Prado at

A grand banquet was given to General Prado at Santiago on the 2d of May. It was a very brithant affair. A body of troops sent to the south of Chile to punish some Indians for horse-stealing were attacked by a large force of Araucanos and badly beaten. Several assassinations and robberles have been committed in Valparaiso, which city appears to be getting quite notorious for such outrages.

Mons. Edmund de Lesseps, French Minister to Lima, died at Chorillos on the 18th inst, of yellow fever.

Lima, died at Chorillos on the 1sta inst. or yellow fever.

Don Torriblo Pacheco, Minister of Foreign Affairs, died of the same disease at Lima on the 15th. The yellow fever remains much about the same as at last accounts—some two hundred dying daily in Lima. The disease appears to be spreading along the coast, having reached Islay.

### BRITISH HONDURAS.

Monthly Steam Communication Between New Orienna and Belize-Contract Between Mears. Spofford, Tileston & Co., of New York, and the Governor of Belize.

The following is the substance of a contract for the monthly conveyance of the mails by steamers between New Orleans and Belize. It was entered into on the 7th inst., and the first trip of the steamers took place on the 20th:-

took place on the 20th:—
That the said firm will, at their own cost and charge, at all times during the period of one year, to commence on and from the 20th day of May inst., faithfully and to the satisfaction of the officer administering the government of British Honduras, convey all mails (including therein all boxes, bags, or packets of letters, books or printed papers and any other articles sent by the post to whatever com-

ministering the government of British Honduras, convey all mails (including therein all boxes, bags, or packets of letters, books or printed papers and any other articles sent by the post to whatever country or place they may be addressed, or in whatever country or place they may have originated, and all tempty bags, empty boxes and other stores and articles used or to be used in carrying on the Post Office; which shall be sent by or to or from the Post Office; which shall at any time and from time to time by the government of British Honduras or any of its postmasters or agents, or by the Postmaster General of the United States or any of his officers or agents, or by the Consul or Vice Consul of her Britannic Majesty at New Orleans, in Louisiana, in the said United States, be required to be conveyed, once in each month, between New Orleans aforesaid and Belize aforesaid, and between Belize aforesaid and New Orleans aforesaid by means of efficient steam vessels of equal capacity and power with the United States steamer Trade Wind, or some other steamer of equal capacity and power, shall and will, in an efficient state, at five o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the eighteenth day after the first Saturday in each and every month, commencing on the 20th day of May instant, or so soon after any such Wednesday, the eighteenth day after the first Saturday in each and every month, commencing on the 20th day of May instant, or so soon after any such Wednesday, the eighteenth day after the first Saturday in each and every month, commencing on the 20th day of May instant, or so soon after any such Wednesday, (but not later than the fourth Saturday in any month) as the mails despatched via New Yorkens, and on the morning of the following day—that is, the seventh day from her arrival in the harbor of Belize, if before midday, but not otherwise, to be counted as one of the stand proceed direct to New Orleans, the day of the said firm or to the captain or commander of the steam vessel shall and may be detained for any p

shall elapse before such vessel shall actually process to sea on her voyage in performance of this agreement.

That the said firm shall and will enter into a bond in the penal sum of \$24,000, payable in gold or its equivalent, to her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of this agreement.

And in consideration of the due and faithful performance of the said agreement by the said firm or to the masters or commanders of the vessels employed under this agreement, out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be provided and appropriated by the Colonial Legislature for that purpose, in respect of all services performed by them, the sum of twenty-four thousand doilars, payable in gold or its equivalent and in equal monthly instalments; and further, that the vessels employed by the said firm in the performance of this agreement shall not be liable to the payment of any port charges in the port and harbor of Belize aforesaid.

That the said firm will not, in respect of vessels to be employed under this agreement, charge for cabin passages either way more than \$50, payable in specie or the currency of the place where the passage shall commence, per adult, nor more than half that sum for any person under the age of twelve years, nor for freight of goods more than \$1.50 per barrel for wet barrels, nor more than \$1.50 per barrel for the barrels, nor more than \$1.50 per barrel for wet barrels, nor more than \$1.50 per barrel for the safe and economic warehousing, shipment and conveyance between England and New Orleans of all goods and merchandles despatched to and arriving at New Orleans from England for Hittah wondoran, and rice versa, and for the delivery of

through bills of lading between England and Belise That the whole postage of all mails conveyed in the vessels employed under this agreement shall belong to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall be at the disposal of the officer administering the government of British Honduras, and that all moneys payable for passages and freight of goods and merchandise, and primage thereon, shall belong to the said firm.

### THE NATIONAL GAME.

At the Niagara Palls Tournament yesterday the Niagara Palls Frontiers, of Black Rock, defeated the Perews, of Buffalo, and the Stars, of Hamilton—the former by a score of 28 to 20 and the latter 25 to 16.

The Western clubs are busily engaged preparing for the advent of the Atlantics, who will leave New York this afternoon and will play as follows:—June 12, National, of Albany, at Albany; June 13, Central City, at Syracuse; June 15, Canada Nine, at Ningara; June 16, Niagara, at Buffalo; June 17, Railway Union, at Cleveland; June 18, Detroit, at Detroit; June 19, Central City, of Jackson, Mich.; June 20, Excessior, at Chicago; June 22, Queen City, at Milwaukee, Wis.; June 23, Atlantic, at Chicago; June 25, Forest City, at Rockford, Ill.; June 28, Bloomington; Giboomington; June 27, Union, at St. Louis; June 29, Empire, at St. Louis; June 30, Active, at Indianapolis, ind; July 1, Louisville, at Louisville, Xy; July 4, Buckeye, at Cincinnati; July 6, Cincinnati, Xy; July 4, Buckeye, at Cincinnati; July 6, Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; July 8, Alleghany, at Pittsburg, Pa.

McMullen, formerly centre fielder for the Keystones, has gone to Cincinnati to join the Buckeye Club.

Pienty of fun at the Union grounds, Brooklyn, former by a score of 28 to 20 and the latter 25 to 16.

club.
Plenty of fun at the Union grounds, Brooklyn,
E. D., this afternoon,
The Matnais played against the Orientals, of
Greenpoint, yesterday, and whipped them badly.
Both clubs were out in full strength. The Mutuals,
one and all, played finely, while the Orientals did
exactly the reverse. Waiters pitched in splendid
style, Swandell played catcher in a manner which
rolly sustained the credit he bas ever received from
the Herald as being a really fine-player; Galvin, in
the new position of third base, surprised everybody.
The other members of the nine played their positions
as they can play, and all batted finely. On the play
of the Orientals draw the veil of charity. George
Wright umpired well, but was rather easy on the
pitchers and batters. The score of the game is as
follows:—

Totals ...... 9 9 27 9 Totals ...... 9 8 27 58

OBIENTAL.

June 11—Sock and Buskin vs. Quill and Scissors, n Union grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., at one P. M. June 12—Atlantics vs. National, Albany. June 12—Eckford vs. Oriental, of New York, on

Union grounds.
June 13—Mutual vs. Star, on Union grounds.
June 13—Union, of Morrisania, vs. Star, of Pleas-antvil'e. Unions take the eight A. M. train from

antvi'.2. Unions take the eight A. M. train from Twenty-sixth street.

June 13—Atlantic vs. Central City, at Syracuse.

June 15—Atlantic vs. Young Canadians, of Woodstock, C. W., at Niagara Falls Tournament.

June 15—Union, of Morrisania, vs. Mohawk, Capitoline grounds.

June 18—Active vs. Rose Hill, at Fordham.

June 20—Union, of Morrisania, vs. Star of Brook

yn, Capitoline.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Captain Leavitt, of the American bark A. C. Adams, reports having been disabled at sea through Adams, reports having been disabled at sea through the following circumstances:—After leaving the harbor of Aspinwall, and when about eight or ten miles at sea, she was boarded by the first lieutenant of the United States war vessel Gettysburg, accompanied by a first lieutenant of a Frussian man of war. He demanded a portion of the crew of the bark on the ground that the men were deserters from the Prussian war vessel. The men were taken away and the bark was compelled to proceed on her voyage with only two seamen able to do duty, the second mate and one seaman being sick at the time. After an arduous voyage Captain Leavitt reached this port. Is it right for our war vessels to impress sailors at sea for other nations?

J. W. C. Tariyidad De Cuba, June 2, 1868. TRINIDAD DE CUBA, June 2, 1868.

### REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Sale of Broadway Lots Yesterday. Succeeding the large sale of Brooklyn lots on Tuesday, yesterday was rather a dull day at the Exchange the transactions being only remarkable in including the transactions being only mmarkable in including the sale of three Broadway lots, viz., Nos. 537, 539, and 541 Broadway, being the site of the old Chinese, lately Barnum's, suscum. These lots are the depth of the block running through to Mercer street, each 25x200, and equal together to six city lots. The attendance was not remarkable in point of numbers, although noticeably composed of solid men; whose faces have been familiar at all the important sales this year. Blidding was active and spirited, and the property put up in a parcel was knocked down at \$422,000. We give below particulars of this and other sales:—

Hackensack road, e a, 486.5 ft s of Dailytown road, 24z

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, June 10—6 P. M.

The gold market was firm and moderately active to-day, but the fluctuations were limited to one-eighth per cent namely, from 130 ½ to 159%—and the closing quotation was 130 ½. There was a brisk borrowing demand for coin, and loans were made at 2 a 5 per cent per annum and 1-64 per diem for borrowing. The gross clearings amounted to \$34,257,000, the gold balances to \$1,58,578 and the currency balances to \$2,278,015. The Cunard steamer took out about three quarters of a million in specie. The coin disbursements of the Sub-Treasury in payment of interest on the public debt were \$59,000 and the conversions of seven-thirty notes into of interest on the public debt were \$69,000 and the conversions of seven-thirty notes into five-twenty bonds aggregated \$1,198,550. Despatches were received from Washington to the effect that the President had offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Mr. W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnatti, and that there is a probability of the latter accepting the appointment. The report, however, excited little comment, and it was without any percentible effect either in the was without any perceptible effect either in the Gold Room or on the street. Senator Sherman, from the Senate Committee on Finance, yesterday reported, with amendments, the bill in relation to a uniform gold and silver coinage among all nations, and in so doing he recommended its postponement till next session. The bill fixes the weight of the five dollar piece at 124 9-20 grains, troy weight, which is at the rate of \$6 20 to the French kilogram and other coins in the same proportion. The weight of the silver half-dollar is fixed at 179 grains and other silver coins in proportion, but the coinage of one dollar, five cent and three cent pieces is to be discontinued. Foreign coins legal tender, like our own coins, which, in like manner, are to be treated as such by all the nations that conform to the new system. Should the bill become a law as it stands its provisions would take effect from the 1st of January next. It is not expedient, however, for this country, under existing circumstances, to take hasty action in this matter. While we are in a state of suspension we have little or nothing to gain by the proposed change, although the principle upon which it is based is a good one. If the re-coinage exerted any material induence in this country while the Legal Tender act remained in force it would probably be to stimulate the export of our coin, and this should be discourged flow of coin from Europe, which we are not at present, except to the limited extent covered by our of universalizing the coinage may be prosecuted in the interval with advantage to the world, and with the resumption of payments in the United States there should be nothing to prevent our joining a move-ment, which is decidedly one of progress, des-tined to be of great and permanent benefit to all Money continues in superabundant supply, and

loans are made to the principal dealers in government securities and other first class firms at three per cent, while the general rate on mixed collaterals is four per cent. The dulness of trade is reflected to some extent in the small amount of mercantile paper which is being made, and the best grade is in demand at from five to five and a half per cent. The diminished activity in government securities and the moderate requirements of the Stock Ex-change leave the banks with a large unemployed surplus, which they will probably be driven to use in making interest. This plethora of loanable funds has not yet induced the outside public to become a buyer of railway shares, but the bull cliques considerable boldness in their operations, and a courage we might say worthy of a better cause than that of trying to entrap outsiders for the pur-pose of unloading upon them at prices far above the range of real values. To-day there has been a firm but semi-stagnan market, owing in part to the absence of many of the brokers and other professional speculators at the Je-rome Park races. Nothing new transpired in rela-tion to Rock Island, the affairs of which company, in connection with the litigation growing out of the issue of the forty-nine thousand shares of new stock, appear to be as much unsettled as they ever were, and the injunction served upon the directors and others concerned yesterday morning effectually re-strains them from carrying out the programme put forward by the representatives of the stockhold-ers at Chicago. To-morrow the new Stock Clearing House is to commence operations by clearing New York Central, Erle and Michigan Southern, after which the list will be extended as rapidly as possible. It is organized under the title of the Bankers and Brokers' Association, and its sphere of usefulness will, it is promised, be commensurate with the wants of the Stock Exchange. The experi-

referred to continues, but there is a good investment demand from the country and moderate purchases of the exportable bonds are being made by the foreign bankers. A fractional decline in five-twenties in London caused prices to drop off in the afternoon mand at the reduced figures and at the close the market was strong. The fact that prices have been so well sustained under the prevailing duiness is a sign that they have a strong undertone, and that with the resumption of activity renewed buoytions on the street were as subjoined:— Coupon, 1881, 116% a 116%; 5-20's, coupon, 1862, 112% a 112%; do., 1864, 110 a 110%; do., 1805, 110% a 110¾; do., new 1865, 112¾ a 112¾; do., 1867, 112¾ a 112¾; 10-40's, coupon, 105¾ a 105¾; 7.30's, second

coupon, 109% a 109%; third do., 109% a 109%.

At the commencement of business the stock market was dull, but steady, and at the early session of the open board the transactions were very light at about the closing quotations of yesterday. At the first regular board there was no new feature developed, and New York Central closed & lower than at the same and New Fork Central closed & lower than act he sains time yesterday, Reading ¾, Cleveland and Toledo ¾, Northwestern ¾, Millwaukee and St. Paul 1¾, do. preferred 1½, Pacific Mail ¾, and Western Union Telegraph ¾, while Rock Island was ¾ higher and Fort Wayne ¾. Government securities were dull and Steady. At the open board at one o'clock the market continued dull, and Rock Island sold at 103%, New York Central 134% and Eric 70%. At the second regular board Milwaukee and St. Paul common w but with this and one other exception railway shares were firm. New York Central closed 1% higher than were firm. New York Central closed 1½ higher than at the first regular board, Erie %, Reading %, Cleveland and Toledo %, Northwestern preferred %, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred %, and Pacific Mail %; while Milwaukee and St. Paul was 1½ lower and Ohio and Mississippi %. Government securities were dull and a fraction lower. At the open board at half-past three the transactions were unimportant, and Erie sold at 70%; New York Central 124%. Book legand, 103%, and Reading, 23%. tral, 134%, Rock Island, 103%, and Reading, 93%. During the remainder of the afternoon stagnation prevailed, and at the close, at a quarter past five, the prevaled, and at the close, at a quarter past nye. the quotations were as subjoined:—Pacific Mail, 96; Ohto and Mississippi, 29½ a 29½; Atlantic Mail, 96; Ohto and Mississippi, 29½ a 27½; Mariposa, 6; Mariposa preferred, 8 a 9; Western Union Telegraph, 38½ a 38½; New York Central, 134½ a 134½; Eric, 70½ a 70½; Reading, 93½ a 93½; Michigan Southern, 99½ a 89½; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 87½ a 87½; Cleveland and Toledo, 108½ a 109; Rock Island, 103½ a 103½; North-

Toledo, 108% a 109; Rock Island, 103% a 103%; Northwestern, 69% a 69%; Northwestern preferred, 81% a 81%; Fort Wayne, 131% a 111%.

The foreign exchange market continues very dull and the supply of commercial bills is very light. Bankers' bills on England at sixty days are quoted at 110 a 110%; at three days, 110% a 110%; commercial, 100% a 100%; bills on Parts at sixty days, 5.15 a 5.12%.

The Bank of England statement for the week and

being a decrease of £244,455, and the stock of buf-lion in both departments is £21,200,652, showing an increase of \$501,650 when compared with the previ-

ous return.

The Bank of France also continues to gain in bullion, and the aggregate held by it on the 28th uit.

Consols and American securities were quoted thus in London to-day and on the previous dates men-

A Chicago journal of Monday thus refers to the

There has been no change of importance in any phase of financial affairs in this market for more than a month past. Money, as was shown by the monthly bank statement published yesterday, has scarcely ever before been so abundant, and the only wonder is that it has, as yet, been the means of originating no speculative movement in products, goods, real estate or anything else. Merchants' deposits are increasing, and the general tendency is to clear of obligations instead of to borrow more.

The receipts for customs and the receipts, payments and balances in the Sub-Treasury in this city for the expired portion of the week have been as fel-

Custom House. Sub-Treasury.

June 8. ...\$267,798 \$2,286,690 \$2,138,290 \$84,215,531

June 9. ...\$28,695 \$1,000,075 \$81,798 \$0,560,865

June 10. ...\$304,000 \$3,731,751 798,868 97,486,746

The exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending June 9 and since the commencement of the year compare as follows with those in 1866 and 1867:-

1866. 1867. 1868. For the week.... \$1,943,494 \$3,829,587 \$2,546,370 Prev. reported... 98,154,413 83,391,741 75,498,699 Since Jan. 1...\$100,097,907 \$87,221,328 \$78,044,986

#### SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHAPTE.

Wednesday, June 10-10:15 A. M.

\$10000 U S 6\*, \*51, reg. 1113\*
\$20 abs Adama Express. 5\*, \*52, \*60 abs. Adama Express. 5\*, \*50, \*60 do ... 1115
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\$20, 02 U S 6\*, \$20, c. \*62, 1124
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Half-past Two o'Clock P. M.

# COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, June 10 -6 P. M. COTTON.—There was only a moderate amount of business consummated in this staple to-day and in some cases a further slight reduction in prices was granted, the market closing heavy at the quotations annexed. A lot of middling was sold from dock at 29 ½c. The sales comprised 1,729 bales, including 1,000 for erport, 33 for speculation and 606 for spinning.

Uplands and Mobile and New Orleans
Flavida. Hemphia, and Passes.

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30
5 remained dull.
FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 4,895 bbls. flour, 400 do.
corn meal, 86,811 bushels wheat, 100,555 do. corn, 30,689 do.